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I R I S

BEARDED

OR

POGONIRIS

The better kind of American,
French, English and
German origin.



H. P. SIMPSON

R. F. D. NO, 1

ROSSLYN, , VIRGINIA

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

How to Send Money—Money orders, certified bank checks or drafts on New York are preferred, though uncertified checks will be accepted up to limited amounts.

Postage is prepaid on all orders over \$1.00; on those of this figure or less, enclose 10c for postage and packing. As to large orders, it is advised that I be directed to send them by express, not prepaid, for in these cases larger roots can frequently be sent.

Orders Can Be Filled Only After the Blooming Season

I have found it so much better not to transplant Iris until then that I have decided to adopt this plan. The blooming is over with me about June 10, and from then on transplanting will give the best results. Get the roots in the ground as soon after this date as possible—the sooner the better.

Size of Roots—The roots are mostly of the so-called “blooming size,” though it has been found that about one-fourth of these will not bloom the first season after transplanting. It should be kept in mind that some varieties naturally grow small rhizomes, while others grow large ones. Othello gives me about the smallest of all, while such as Pauline and Lewis Trowbridge are among those that produce large ones, with Windham and others giving medium-size ones. Please remember though that “starred varieties” will necessarily have to be smaller, though I can promise as to these that they will not be as small as some that I have often received from certain growers; in other words, even they will not be mere “nubbins.”

***Starred Kinds**—Two prices are given for those kinds of which the stock is very scarce; the lower is given if your order amounts to \$5.00 or over; the higher price is that given and asked if your order is for less than \$5.00. The lower price is really a “club” or “collection offer,” and the reasons are obvious why some limitations have to be thrown around these prices, otherwise I would be cleaned out of these scarce varieties early in the season—too early—and to the disappointment of those who, for good reasons, might be a little late in ordering. As a rule, only one root of each variety can be sold to a purchaser at the lower or first price given.

Six roots are sold for the price of five, and twelve for the price of ten. If one can afford it, the best way

CLASSIFICATION OF VARIETIES

Varieties are listed and classified according to their main color scheme, and though this is difficult at times, it is believed to be much better than the old and now confusing classification into neglecta, amoena, variegata, etc., groups which nowadays tell you nothing in many cases, of the dominating color of the variety. "S" means "Standards," or upright petals; "F" means "Falls," or the drooping petals.

WHITE OR WHITE EFFECTS

***Kashmir White** (Foster, 1913)—A most beautiful white hybrid that we owe to Sir Michael Foster. Flowers of stout texture and perfect shape on 36-40 inch stems. The finest white within reach of the average pocketbook, and a fine, tall white is today the scarcest thing in irises; Anna Farr is a tall, near-white and LaNeige (which I don't list) is a dwarf near-white. Somewhat slow to get established and should have perfect drainage as well as plenty of lime in the soil. Starred variety and roots small and scarce. Price \$2.50 and \$4.00.

***Fenella** (Morrison, 1921)—A good, pure sturdy white of vigorous growth on 18-24 inch stems; "not tall, but so floriferous, the flowers so well carried and proportioned that I think it will prove the most effective white for garden massing," says Mr. Sturtevant, Secretary of the A. I. S. Arched standards and flaring falls. Starred variety. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Anna Farr (Farr, 1913)—S. white, bordered pale blue; F. white with blue at base. A magnificent bloom, but a very slow growing variety and reported to be liable to root rot in unfavorable locations. 36 inches. Not yet for sale.

Fairy (Kennicott, 1905)—White, delicately bordered and suffused pale blue. A very pretty bloom. Stems 36 inches tall and slightly bending, which is its only fault; not new and not as well known as it deserves to be. 25c.

Innocenza (Lemon, about 1854)—S. and F. ivory-white with a crest of rich gold. Not large, but a good grower and a delicate, charming iris. Said by one authority that "in masses it seems to be our greatest white variety." 26 inches. Late. 25c.

Mrs. H. Darwin (Foster, 1893)—S. white; F. white slightly marked with violet. A pretty little flower, though I like *Innocenza* better. Early. 20-24 inch. 20c.

Albicans—The old-fashioned early white. A large bloom of fine shape. Fragrant. Shy bloomer, however, and more than one root should be planted if you wish a bloom or blooms the first season. 16-20 inch. 20c.

Kashmiriana—White slightly washed with gray. Petals of a stout leathery texture. Foliage shortens in winter with me, but is otherwise evergreen. It is not a good grower nor bloomer, and is not recommended unless desired for cross-breeding purposes. 20-24 inch stalks. Roots scarce. 50c.

WHITE STANDARDS AND DARKER FALLS

***Anne Leslie** (Sturtevant, 1918)—S. white with the finest flush of rose; F. rich carmine. Said to be richer than the similar French variety "*Dalila*." Beautiful bloom and a good grower. 24 inch. Starred variety. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Rhein Nixe (G. & K., 1910)—S. pure white; F. raspberry purple, edged white. Vigorous grower and dependable bloomer. Tall and moderately large flower. 30-34 inch. 35c.

Mrs. Fryer (Fryer, 1917)—S. white, shaded heliotrope; F. purple-crimson bordered, with a lighter shade, and veins of white. 32 inches. Not yet for sale.

FRILLED AND DOTTED EFFECTS

Ma Mie (Cayeux, about 1906)—S. white, frilled violet; F. white, penciled and margined violet. A lovely bloom. Called by some an improved *Madam Chereau*, but is a much larger flower. 27-30 inch. 35c.

Parisiana (Vilmorin, 1911)—S. white, heavily dotted lilac-purple; F. white, frilled at edge with lilac. A flower of unusual coloring and worthy of a place in any collection. Odd and yet pleasing. 27-30 inch. 35c.

Madam Chereau (Lemon, 1844)—S. and F. white with distinct and rather heavy frilling of blue-lavender. The old standard frilled variety and of good blooming habit. A pretty flower and medium-size bloom. Tall. 36 inches. 23c.

Victorine (Lemon, 1840)—S. white, mottled blue; F. violet blue, mottled white. Medium-size flower and as dainty and pretty as an orchid. 27 inches. 25c.

PINK

***Edouard Michel** (Verdier, 1904)—Self-colored large flower of a deep wine-red color, the deepest of all the pinks. A grand iris and of imposing effect. Tall stems and blooms finely held. 30-36 inch. Starred variety. Price \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Pauline (Farr, 1913)—S. and F. unusually large rich pansy-violet, or say, deep pink; rich orange beard. Approaches Edouard Michel in its coloring, but does not equal it. One of the largest of the Farr hybrids. 36 inches. 35c.

Windham (Farr, 1909)—S. soft lavender-pink; F. veined with darker shades. Not large in spite of what some say of it, but a very pretty, delicate pink. 24-28 inch. 35c.

Mrs. Allan Gray (Foster, 1909)—S. and F. a delicate, pale lavender-pink of a pleasing cool appearance. Dainty and pretty. 24 inches. 30c.

Her Majesty (Perry, 1903)—S. pretty shade of rose-pink; F. darker with considerable veining. 20-22 inch. 25c.

Ruberissima (1887)—S. reddish-lilac; F. brighter tones of the same colors. Tall. Very dependable; vigorous and very floriferous. 30-34-inch. 20c.

Wyomissing (Farr, 1909)—A small and quite pretty bloom of delicate pink colors. Said by one grower to be the best pink at a low price. I can't agree with him; it is with me the poorest and weakest grower that I have, and I cannot truthfully list and sell it. Windham, Mrs. Allan Gray and Her Majesty are all pink in color tones and are infinitely better growers.

BLUE OR PURPLE

Archeveque (Vilmorin, 1911)—S. purple-violet; F. rich, deep velvety purple. A stunning color and excelled by none in my gardens. Good grower and fine bloomer. One of the very richest color effects. 24-28 inch. 35c.

Swatara (Farr, 1918)—S. lobelia-blue with a warm yellowish glow; F. bright violet and a conspicuous beard. Cannot be said to be a large flower, though some catalogs tell you it is, but it is a very pretty bloom with a warm, rich effect. I regard it as one of the prettiest of the Farr hybrids. 36 inches. 50c.

Parc Nuilly (Verdier, 1910)—Both standards and falls are a rich purple self, approaching plum in color. Medium to large blooms, and fine in masses. 21-24 inch. 30c.

Monsignor (Vilmorin, 1907)—S. rich violet; F. velvety purple-crimson, heavily veined. Fine coloring and good shape, though not a large flower. Late. 22-24 inch. 35c.

Tamerlane (Vilmorin, 1904)—Deep violet-purple falls with paler standards. Easy, rapid grower and a large, handsome flower. One grower has said that this should have been called "Iris King." Very effective in masses. 28-34 inch. 35c.

Trojana (wild; Asia Minor)—S. pale blue; F. rich violet-purple. Large, handsome flower. Not a very profuse bloomer, however, and even the largest single rhizome may fail to flower the first year. Is being used largely by hybridizers to cross it with other kinds. Late. 32-36 inch. Price (according to size) 20c and 30c.

Amas (wild; Asia Minor)—S. deep violet; F. sky-blue; one of the older varieties that is still liked. Fairly large bloom. Early. 24-27 inch. 20c.

Kochi (wild; Italy)—S. and F. rich claret-purple. Early and handsome. Its fault is that its blooms are likely to come and go very quickly; and it is not as tall as one would like. 14-16 inch. 25c.

Perfection (Barr, about 1880)—S. light blue; F. dark violet-black. Handsome flower, but not large enough for its bold contrasts. 28-32 inch. 25c.

Othello (Lemon, about 1848)—S. rich blue; F. deep purple. One of the best of the older varieties. A large bloom of this coloring would be indeed an acquisition, but I know of none such. 25-30 inch. 25c.

LILAC AND VIOLET, OR PINK-VIOLET

Caterina (Foster, 1909)—Lavender-blue and lilac; almost the same coloring as *P. Dalmatica* except with a little pink showing. A beautiful flower and a graceful stem. Taller and larger than *P. Dalmatica*. Said to be a poor grower in very cold localities, but with me it is one of my best growers and with not a fault to find with it. 40-45-inch. Price (according to size) 30c and 40c.

***Mandelay** (Sturtevant, 1918)—Not unlike *Caterina*, but a better grower in some localities. Fresh water-lily fragrant blooms. 36-42 inch. Starred variety. Price \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Pallida Dalmatica (origin unknown)—S. light silvery lavender; F. clear and slightly deeper lavender. Large, fine blooms of perfect shape and admired by everyone. The standard variety in this shade. 30-34-inch. 30c.

Lewis Trowbridge (Farr, 1913)—S. bright violet, F. blue-violet, shaded rose. Vigorous grower and fine bloom. One of the largest of the Farr hybrids. Somewhat like *P. Dalmatica* in color, but with more rose in it. 30-36 inch. 35c.

***Lord of June** (Yeld, 1916)—S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. An exceedingly handsome iris of fine proportions. Said by some to be one of the finest irises in the world. 30-36-inch. Starred variety. Price \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Oriflamme (Vilmorin, 1914)—S. light-blue; F. rich violet-purple. Somewhat early and enormous, handsome blooms; one of the largest of irises. 22-26 inch. 50c.

***Crusader** (Foster, 1913)—F. deep violet-blue with paler standards. The introducer claims this to be the finest of all blue irises. Splendid form; reported to be a slow grower by some. Starred variety. Price \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Lady Foster (Foster, 1913)—S. pale blue; F. light bluish violet. Flowers unusually large, smooth and stout textured. Splendid, bold bloom. 36-42 inch. Not yet for sale.

***Myth** (Sturtevant, 1918)—“A very large pallid lavender-violet flower, the segments unusually broad. S. open; F. widely flaring; most sumptuous in garden effect.”—Introducer’s description. 24 inches. Starred variety. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Queen Alexandria (Barr, about 1910)—S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac reticulated bronze at base. Smooth, cool texture and a very attractive bloom. Sturdy growth and good-sized flower. 20-22 inch. 30c.

Lohengrin (G. & K., 1910)—Rich silvery lilac shaded deeper on the falls, of the tone of a *Cattleya* orchid. Fine, widely expanded flower. 30 inches. 35c.

Nuec d’ Orage, or Storm Cloud (Verd’er, 1905)—S. slaty gray or heliotrope; F. bronze and purple. A soft pastel effect. Very large blooms and vigorous growth. 24-30 inch. 30c.

Albert Victor (Barr, 1885)—S. soft blue; F. delicate, lovely lavender. Fine large blooms. Similar in coloring to *P. Dalmatica*, but taller and more erect. Good grower and bloomer. 36-42-inch. 25c.

Leonidas (Europe, 1901)—S. clear mauve; F. rosy mauve. Large and of good form. 30-32 inch. 20c.

Trojana Celestial—Large, handsome blue flowers, fine for massing. Good vigorous grower. 30-34 inch. 20c.

Celeste (Foster, 1913)—S. and F. pale sky-blue. Medium-size bloom and of good height. Said by some to be beautiful, but it is too pale a color to fit in with my idea of that term. 30 inches. 20c.

Fritjof (G. & K., 1908)—S. soft lavender; F. soft purple-shaded lavender. One of the early or "intermediate" types. Of good size and growth. 18 inches. 20c.

BLENDED AND BRONZE SHADES

Alcazar (Vilmorin, 1910)—S. light bluish-violet; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat. Somewhat somber, but a rich, large, striking bloom. Thought by some to be one of the richest effects in my garden. Late. 30 inches. 40c.

***Afterglow** (Sturtevant, 1917)—Soft grayish lavender shading to a rich yellow through the center. Of loose pallida form and strong growth. 36 inches. Starred variety. Price \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Isoline (Vilmorin, 1904)—S. pinkish lilac; F. old rose with a tinge of copper. A beautiful piece of coloring and hard to describe. There isn't a thing in the garden that excels it in sheer beauty of coloring. Large flowers, but shape of bloom is not quite as good as P. Dalmatica, for instance. Tall. 36 inches. 40c.

Iris King (G. & K., 1907)—S. rich yellow shaded fawn; F. rich maroon with yellow beard. Fine coloring and a handsome iris, but not large, even though some growers describe it as such. A little overpraised by some. About 26 inches. 35c.

L. A. Williamson (Williamson, 1918)—S. soft campanula-violet; F. velvety royal-purple; brilliant golden beard. Massive in flower and growth. Said by some to be one of the finest in the world. 36-42-inch. Not for sale.

Prosper Laugier (Verdier, 1914)—S. smoky-brown; F. rich wine-red. Handsome and one of the best of the bronze varieties. Not a large flower, however. 30 inches. 35c.

Quaker Lady (Farr, 1909)—S. smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old gold. Odd and attractive. Said to be one of Farr's best hybrids, but its fault is that it is by no means a large flower. 36 inches. 50c.

***Sherbert** (Sturtevant, 1918)—S. drab and cinnamon and purple; F. dahlia-purple shaded lighted at edges. Fléxuous stems. An odd blending of colors. Good grower. Starred variety. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Arnols (Barr, 189-)—S. bronze with rosy tints; F. rich soft violet. Handsome medium-size blooms. Among the bronze types this is one of the most attractive. Almost as fine as Prosper Laugier and a faster grower. 24-26 inch. 20c.

YELLOW

Aurea (Jacques, 1834)—S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Perhaps the finest yellow at a low price. Good sized, but not large blooms of fine form. 24 inches. 25c.

Dawn (Yeld, 1912)—Very pretty sulphur-yellow bloom, amber-veined at the throat. One of the newer English introductions. Slightly larger than *Flavescens*. 30 inches. 40c.

Darius (Parker, 1873)—S. clear rich yellow; F. lilac-blue rimmed with white. Quite pretty and dainty, but small. 18-22-inch. 20c.

Flavescens (Europe, before 1830)—Both standards and falls are soft yellow; wonderfully delicate, and of good size and growth. One of the older yellows that still retains its hold on the iris public. 30-32 inch. 20c.

Helge (G. & K., 1908)—Both S. and F. lemon-yellow. One of the early or "intermediate" types, and of good size and form. 12-15-inch. 20c.

I R I S E S

Idion (Lemon, 1840)—S. and F. both golden yellow, with the falls strongly marked with brown. Not large. One of the old varieties and there are many who will like it. 18-24-inch. **20c.**

Minnehaha (Farr, 1913)—S. creamy white, shaded yellow; F. same, but heavily marked with maroon. Blooms of good size. One of Farr's hybrids that is more esteemed in Europe than most of his other introductions. Rather massive and distinct. 24 inches. **35c.**

Loreley (G. & K., about 1909)—S. light yellow; F. ultramarine bordered with cream. Good grower and striking contrasts. 30 inches **25c.**

Mrs. Neubronner (Ware, about 1898)—S. and F. very deep, rich yellow. Its color is good, but its height and size and shape are against it. It doesn't appeal to me; try Aurea and Flavescens instead. 16-18 inch. **20c.**

Princess Victoria Louise (G. & K., 1910)—S. soft, clear yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream. Gay and gaudy and good for lighting up dark spots in the garden. Of good size and growth and very floriferous. 24-30-inch. **25c.**

CONTINUED FROM LAST COVER PAGE

to get a quick, effective display is to make a clump of one or each variety by planting six, eight or ten roots close together, and this is strongly recommended to those who can afford the extra expense.

A FINE COLLECTION AT A LOW PRICE

For those beginning the fascinating culture of Irises, a collection (my selection) of ten varieties, all named, will be sent for \$2.50, made up from the following choice kinds: Pauline, Lewis Trowbridge, Albert Victor, Trojana, MaMie, Storm Cloud, Windham, Tamerlane, Her Majesty, Innocenza, Amas, Caterina, Princess Victoria Louise and Fritjof. This collection can be highly recommended to those uncertain as to what kinds to begin their venture into Iris-land.

Or, if you wish something cheap, twelve unnamed roots, mixed, will be sent for \$1.00, postage 10c extra. These, of course, are not the choice varieties (tho they are strong roots, of good size), for no one on earth could send twelve choice ones for a dollar—and don't believe him if anyone tells you he can, for it can't be done!

Satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed to all reasonable purchasers; anything blooming untrue to name (which isn't likely) will be replaced either with your price or with two roots of that variety for every one ordered. And, on receipt of a filled order, if unsatisfactory to you, return the roots promptly in good condition and the purchase price will be promptly remitted. Any other policy than this would utterly fail to be satisfactory to me. Kindly keep in mind, however, that the first season's bloom from a transplanted root rarely ever equals the typical bloom which longer established plants will show you.

Typical Blooms the First Year After Transplanting—
As a rule they are hard to get. This method will, however, help to bring it about. Get the roots into the ground as early as possible, say, July 1; give ordinary good soil liberally enriched with bone-meal. Every two weeks during the season (say, up to within three weeks of frost) water well with a weak solution of nitrate of soda, or sheep manure, or stable manure; between these waterings apply bone-meal twice and work it in. Two weeks before frost apply liberally wood ashes and work them in. If the season is a dry one, keep the ground moist but not wet. Of course, the best results will be obtained by making a small clump, if you can afford it, of six or eight single roots, placing them close together and treating as above described; you will in this way be assured of some fine blossoms the first year, and the second year will give you a feast for the eyes!

Join the American Iris Society

Dues, \$3.00 a year, including subscription to the society's monthly organ, and the different bulletins on iris matters as they are published.

Write to Robert S. Sturtevant, Secretary,
Wellesley Farms, Mass.